

THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860.  
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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## GRAND JURY CALLS INDUSTRIAL HOME COMMON NUISANCE

Executive Committee  
Indicted With It in  
Chesterfield.

## NAME MINISTERS IN COURT PAPER

McDaniel, MacLachlan, Waddill  
and Lecky, Against Whom  
Indictment Is Returned, Will  
Close Reformatory and  
Send Inmates Back  
to Their Homes.

Indictments were returned yesterday by a special grand jury of Chesterfield County against the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, on the ground that it is a common nuisance, and against Rev. George W. McDaniel, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church; Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan, pastor of the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church; Samuel P. Waddill, clerk of Henrico County Circuit Court, and Robert Lecky, Jr., as members of the executive committee under which the institution is conducted.

While this action was not unexpected, in view of the determined attitude of the Citizens' Association of Bon Air, announcement was made last night that the executive committee would meet to-day to close the establishment and send the thirty-nine inmates back to the counties and cities from which they were committed by the courts.

### Attitude Toward Committee.

Each indictment contained four counts. Although twenty-five witnesses were summoned by the grand jury, of which W. P. Bryce was foreman, all were not examined, the grand jury holding that it had sufficient evidence after hearing half that number. Commonwealth's Attorney Haskins (Hobson, of Chesterfield), called the case for the prosecution, said last night that it was not his purpose or desire to seek damages from members of the executive committee, who were engaged in philanthropic work. "The main object," he said, "is to conduct the prosecution that no question to the court's power to abate the nuisance can be raised. In other words, we are proceeding against the home, but in doing so, we can be rid of a nuisance, even if the establishment itself should remain."

### Bon Air People Protest.

Within the past few months the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, located one mile from Bon Air, has figured rather largely in the newspapers. There was an investigation by House Committee on Charities and Correction, the fact that a number of Beverly Banks, having been employed as an overseer, being sharply criticized. Later there were several outbreaks. Banks was finally relieved and H. H. Turpin was put in his place. Mr. Turpin had an experience with the inmates which caused him to resign. Meanwhile, the Citizens' Association of Bon Air took the matter up, passed resolutions and directed that the case be presented to Judge Robert G. Southall, of the Chesterfield Circuit Court, who heard the complaint and ordered a special grand jury to make a sweeping investigation. The indictments yesterday resulted.

### May Order It Closed To-Day.

Speaking last night for the executive committee, of which he is a member, Mr. Lecky said: "We have been indicted as a nuisance, and we shall use all of my influence to release the girls at once and dispose of the property for the benefit of the subscribers. We regret that our efforts to successfully prosecute the case needed social service institution, but not met with popular favor, and that the thirty-nine girls now in the home will be committed to return to their old environments."

As Mr. Lecky had previously talked with Dr. McDaniel, Mr. MacLachlan and Mr. Waddill, it is regarded as certain that the committee, acting for the board, will proceed at once to close the institution. The girls, however, will not be turned loose upon the people of Bon Air. They were sent to the home from various parts of the State by the courts, and they will be returned to the places from which they came. The home property, with improvements, is valued at \$27,000, and is owned by thirty subscribers.

### Cast Set for November.

In Chesterfield court yesterday the case was set for hearing on November 12, but as the reformatory will unquestionably be closed by that time the indictments will be quashed.

Members of the board are among the leading citizens of the State. In addition to Dr. McDaniel, Mr. MacLachlan, Mr. Waddill and Mr. Lecky, the board is composed of John P. Branch, Henry E. Baskerville, John Stewart Bryan, John L. Roper, of Norfolk; Dr. W. F. Drewry, superintendent of the Central State Hospital, Petersburg; Rev. James Buchanan, of Danville; John L. Schoolfield, of Danville, and others of equal prominence.

### Recognized by the State.

The institution was officially recognized by the State, and put on a par with the boys' reformatory at Laurel, conducted by the Prison Association of Virginia, under an act of the General Assembly approved March 14, 1910, allowing State compensation to the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, for caring for girls committed to its custody and control under commitment of a court, judge or justice.

The act provides that the corporation, "having for its purpose the care and training of incorrigible or vicious white girls, who are without proper restraint and training, between the ages of eight and eighteen years," be entitled to the following compensation:

"For receiving a person into said home when first committed, 50 cents; for keeping and supporting her therein for each day, 50 cents; provided that more than three shall not be expended for this purpose in any one year."

Financial Statement.  
The report of Auditor C. Lee Moore (Continued on Ninth Page.)

## SULZER IS NAMED FOR LEGISLATURE BY PROGRESSIVES

Impeached Governor of  
New York Will Accept  
Nomination.

## EXPECTS SOON TO RETURN TO ALBANY

He and His Friends Convinced  
He Will Gain Speakership of  
Assembly and Thence Go  
Back to Chief Executive  
Chair—Will Be Non-  
partisan Candidate.

New York, October 20.—William Sulzer, impeached as Governor of the State, was nominated for the Assembly to-night by the Progressives of the Sixth Assembly District. Mr. Sulzer in 1889 began his public career as a member of this branch of the State Legislature.

Mr. Sulzer has agreed to accept the nomination, it was announced at the meeting where he was chosen as the candidate. Max Steindler, Progressive leader in the Sixth Assembly District, who placed the former Governor's name in nomination, said Mr. Sulzer reached him by telephone from Albany, inquiring if he had been designated. Mr. Steindler replied in the affirmative. He said he asked Mr. Sulzer if he would accept, and Mr. Sulzer replied he would gladly do so.

The nomination of the impeached Governor was brought about against the desire of the State and county leaders of the Progressive party. The sentiment among the Progressives throughout the State and in other States was generally against the move, Douglas H. Johnson, State Chairman Theodore Douglas, Henrico County Chairman Francis W. Bird.

Mr. Bird, in a letter to Mr. Steindler before the meeting began, cautioned him regarding the "unwisdom of nominating Mr. Sulzer."

"Of course, it is a fundamental Progressive principle that the settled will of the people in any district should govern in the making of nominations," Mr. Bird wrote. "Progressives everywhere will recognize that the committee must enforce action in accordance with the settled will of the people of that district."

After Mr. Sulzer had been nominated to-night, there was a demonstration in the East Side Meeting Hall. Bands in the street outside playing national airs. The nomination was made unanimous.

### Sulzer Issues Statement.

Albany, N. Y., October 20.—A few minutes after the Progressive convention that nominated him for Assemblyman met in New York to-night, William Sulzer issued a statement, telling why he had "consented to come back to Albany." Throughout the evening he was in communication by telephone with Progressive leaders in New York.

There never was any doubt but that he could get the nomination if he wanted. He declared, nor does he doubt that the first of January will arrive back where he began his political career, twenty years ago. He and his friends also are convinced that he will go from there to the Speakership and thence back to the Governor's chair.

### Some Time to-morrow Sulzer will go to New York. He will begin a campaign for the Assembly immediately, and speak day after day.

After that he will accept some lecture engagements up to the first of January. If it then is necessary for him to go to Albany, he will arrive here on the opening day of the Legislature to start the fight which he hopes will put him back in the executive chair. His promise is to make the "run" if he is made an Assemblyman.

### "And not only will I make it warm for my enemies in the Assembly," he declared, "but I will make them take notice in other places, too."

### Consents to Nomination.

His statement follows in part: "I have received a number of urgent pleadings from life-long friends and the request in writing from more than half of the registered voters of the Sixth Assembly District, regardless of party affiliation, to accept the nomination for member of the Assembly, to further the cause of honest government. I have consented to come back to Albany as a member of the Assembly for the good that I can do."

"I shall be a non-partisan candidate, having no axe to grind and no motive or purpose other than to do what I can for the cause of good government, the struggle for which accomplishment brought about my removal from the governorship by an arrogant boss at whose bidding I resigned."

Sulzer agreed to run after consulting with a score of political advisers to-day. The rabbi of every synagogue in the Sixth District called at the executive mansion to-day to urge Sulzer to make the race. They brought petitions signed by 3,800 voters in the district asking Sulzer to run. There are said to be only 7,000 voters in the entire district. Mrs. Sulzer urged him to accept the nomination.

### He Is Well Pleased.

Obviously Sulzer was well pleased with his nomination. He walked up and down his office in the mansion smoking a cigar, smiling and telling how he intended to fight his enemies to the last ditch. He waved his callers to a chair and began to tell how he regarded his removal as a possible real blessing in disguise.

"The Indians declare," he said, "that everything is for the best. I am pretty much of an Indian myself. I've been out West fourteen times. Some times I think that's where I belong. People out there have written me since I started this fight against Tammany that if I were among them, they would send me to the United States Senate. Maybe they would. I reckon I belong out there. I don't seem to get on very well in this effete East."

"But I started to say that I thought maybe my removal was for the best. What could I do in the Governor's chair now? Nothing. But I can do a lot in the Assembly and other places. I can carry out my reform there."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WILSON CONSENTS TO AMENDMENTS OF CURRENCY BILL

President Hopes to Secure  
Speedy Action  
on Measure.

## WILL NOT OPPOSE RECESS OF HOUSE

In Letter to Underwood Says  
Conferences With Members of  
Senate Committee Lead Him  
to Believe Action Will Be  
Taken During Present  
Session of Congress.

Washington, October 20.—With President Wilson willing to accept substantial amendments to the administration currency bill in the hope of securing speedy action on the measure in the Senate committee, supporters of the administration to-day optimistic over the chances for the passage of the measure before the end of the extra session of Congress.

The President himself in a letter to Majority Leader Underwood, announced his willingness to consider a proposal for a recess of the House, because, he said, conferences with members of the Senate committee led him to believe the bill would be reported to the Senate the first week in November and passed during the present session.

Republican members of the committee and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, were inclined to look upon this plan as too optimistic, but other members of the committee said they hoped to be able to live up to the President's expectations.

A reduction in the number of reserve banks fixed by the administration bill at twelve, and the removal of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Comptroller of the Currency from the Federal Reserve Board, which would control the new currency system, were the amendments which the President let it be known he would not oppose.

Progressives before the Senate committee have almost unanimously expressed their desire that the amendments be adopted for these amendments, and a majority of the committee is believed to favor them.

### Members of Federal Board.

The proposed amendments would retain the Federal Board, a strictly governmental institution, but would provide that it shall be composed of seven members, six to be appointed by the President and to devote their entire time to the work of the board, and the seventh to be the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee has not yet taken up the question of reducing the number of reserve banks, but has asserted that it has been putting the number all the way from three to ten. Senator Weeks (Republican) has a proposal that the number be reduced to the present number, but to be controlled absolutely by the government.

The proposal for a recess of the House was taken up at the White House and the Capitol to-day. Negotiations continued without any definite conclusion. President Wilson's letter to Mr. Underwood, made public at the White House, was the subject of discussion in the Senate and the House and discussed with Republican and Democratic members of the President's cabinet.

### Later Mr. Underwood sought Representative Mann, minority leader of the House, and urged him to consent to the passage of a joint resolution for a recess of the House until October 15.

Mr. Mann, who has insisted that Congress should adjourn because of his belief that the currency bill could be enacted at the extra session, postponed decision on the request until to-morrow. Then he went to the Senate and discussed with Republican and Democratic members of the President's cabinet.

### Mann Not Too Optimistic.

"I found," Mr. Mann said later, "that the Senate was without a quorum, and the House was not in session. The President had not consulted with Republican Senators, nor received assurances from them that the currency bill would be passed. I found that the currency bill will not get into the Senate until the next session of Congress, and that the President will be lucky if it passes by February. The President says there is an ambitious legislative program for next winter. Unless there are concessions on the currency bill, I think it will not be enacted by the end of the session."

President Wilson's confidence that Republicans and Democratic Senators would reach an early agreement on the currency bill was based on talks with Senator Nelson and one or two other Republicans. Members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee expressed more confidence over an early outcome of the legislation than did Representative Mann, but none of the Republican members would predict the passage of the bill within the time set by the President.

### Victor Morawetz, of New York, director of the National Bank of Commerce, and an expert on the currency problem, defended the administration bill before the Senate committee to-day.

He advocated a reduction in the number of Federal reserve banks, however, and urged that the amendments to the bill. When the committee closes its hearings on Saturday it will be confronted with hundreds of amendments, which must be discussed and voted upon.

### Expects Early Action.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, October 20.—United States Senator William Saulsbury, of Delaware, who is here on a vacation, and also investigating the "land controversy" in England, because he believes the United States will be confronted by a like problem some day, said to a representative of The Times-Dispatch: "It is my belief that the currency bill will be passed more quickly than is ordinarily thought, but it is my personal wish that all reasonable time be given to the discussion of it, because I want to see the bill passed, not as a party measure, but purely as a piece of administrative business, upon which

(Continued on Second Page.)

## AMERICA THROWS DOORS OPEN TO MRS. PANKHURST

Order Releasing Her  
From Detention Issued  
at Washington.

## ADMITTED ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE

Action Approved by President  
and by Secretary Wilson, of  
Department of Labor—Must  
Leave Country After Com-  
pleting Lecture En-  
gagements.

Washington, October 20.—America's doors were opened to-day to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and during the few weeks covered by her lecture engagements the British militant suffragist leader is free to go where she will in the United States. An order releasing the much discussed visitor from detention at Ellis Island, N. Y., and re-opening the deportation order of the special inquiry board, was issued to-day, after President Wilson had conferred with Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, and a formal hearing before Immigration Commissioner Caminetti on Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal had been concluded.

Secretary Wilson announced that he and the President had agreed that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted on "her own recognizance" with the understanding that she would depart when she had fulfilled her lecture engagements. Both the President and the secretary agreed with Commissioner Caminetti in the opinion that there was an element of doubt as to whether the acts for which Mrs. Pankhurst has been convicted in England constituted moral turpitude or were political in character.

### Reasons for Decision.

Commissioner Caminetti tonight issued reasons for his decision in the case. "There is nothing in the record or before me," said the statement, "to indicate that the British government desires that Mrs. Pankhurst shall be returned to England; and the evidence of record indicates that while she was placed under sentence of the year penal servitude, she has served only a small part of the sentence and apparently no effort has been made to compel her to serve the balance, but as a matter of fact, marked leniency has been shown towards the applicant by the English authorities. Shall this government exclude a woman who has been allowed to carry out these engagements?"

"Mrs. Pankhurst states, and counsel therefor agree, that she is coming here only for a short visit for the specified purpose of fulfilling engagements to deliver lectures; that on her own recognition, to depart from the country at the termination of her engagements, and so recommend."

### Commissioner Describes Case.

In his memorandum to the secretary the commissioner described the case in hand as follows: "Allen is a native of Manchester, England, aged fifty-four years, single; is a widow with three children in Europe. Paid her own passage; has no occupation; has been in the United States twice before, once in the autumn of 1907 and once in October, 1911, to January, 1912; to friend, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Madison Avenue, New York City; has \$2,000. The board of immigration found that she was a person who has been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor, which, in the opinion of the board, involves moral turpitude."

To-day's hearing was more colorful than yesterday's, which was informal. Acting Secretary Post and Chief Parker, of the law division, sat with Commissioner Caminetti, and the attorney general was seated at the small chamber, and it quickly was filled with women, who did not reveal their sympathies.

### Acts Purely Political.

Herbert Reeves, attorney for the British leader, first presented a long brief reviewing the facts, and then contended that the acts of which Mrs. Pankhurst had been convicted in England were purely political offenses, and did not involve moral turpitude, the worst question at issue. His argument was long and technical, and cited portions of decisions in many immigration cases, and some of the works of John Bassett Moore, now Acting Secretary of State, and an authority on international law. He quoted Mrs. Pankhurst's testimony before the Immigration inspectors at Ellis Island, and contended:

"From that testimony it is respectfully submitted that at the time of the commission of the acts complained of, the British government was engaged in a political uprising or revolt, and that Mrs. Pankhurst was a political leader and not such as to involve moral turpitude."

"The mere delivery of lectures or speeches in support of a political cause, what she believed to be their legal and political rights is certainly an act intended to forward and help a political cause, and such act therefore must be deemed, if an offense at all, a political offense. Nor can it be claimed or successfully ascertained that the mere urging of her hearers to destroy property is necessary to bring about the desired result is an act involving moral turpitude."

### Pledge of Behavior.

Attorney Frank S. O'Neil referred to Mrs. Pankhurst's pledge that she would conduct herself in a lawful manner while in this country. "She has made that pledge to the American people and she will keep it," declared the lawyer.

### Commissioner Caminetti asked if

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## POPULAR CITIZEN DEAD



POLK MILLER.

## FORTY-EIGHT MILE GALE SWEEPS CITY

Wind Attains Its Highest Velocity Shortly Before 3 o'Clock in Afternoon.

## FROST EXPECTED TO-NIGHT

South Shivers With First Snow Flurry of Season—Clear and Cold To-Day.

Reaching a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a gale swept over the city and continued with unabated fury until late in the evening. While its force was reduced toward dark, it was still cutting along at twenty-four miles an hour at 8 o'clock last night, at which time the thermometer dropped to 46 degrees from its maximum of 61 degrees at noon. It went still lower during the night.

## Damage Reported.

Although the gale made the whole city uncomfortable, it brought no serious damage in its wake. A few limbs and signs were blown down, and in the suburbs it crippled telephone and telegraph wires, many of the lines and telegraph poles being blown down. In the city the damage was slight. A few trees were blown down, and a few signs were blown down. The storm seems to have been general.

## Snow Flurry in South.

Tennessee, North Carolina, Northern Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina yesterday experienced the earliest snowfall in the record of the oldest citizens. After a week of comparatively warm weather, the temperature began to drop Sunday and continued to fall during the early morning hours yesterday. As far South as Atlanta, the snow began to fall shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The precipitation continued intermittently until after daylight at which time it had been noticed as far South as Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga.

The State mentioned above were generally blanketed by the snow from different sections. In South Carolina, the snow was noted at Greenville, Union and Laurens. In Alabama, the precipitation was evident at Huntsville and Birmingham. Snow fell in several Georgia cities and towns, including Atlanta, Augusta and Athens. Reports from Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C., indicate that the snow flurry was heavier in that section than in the more Southern States.

## RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT

Prince of Monaco, Accompanied by Suite, at White House.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, October 20.—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Monaco, with a suite of about twenty persons, arrived to-day when he was received at the White House by President Wilson. The prince was accompanied by his wife, the Princess, and a large number of the 500 delegates to the Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. The prince was accompanied by his wife, the Princess, and a large number of the 500 delegates to the Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

## While Mr. Stent was interested in

cattle raising, Mr. Billings will take up the breeding of fine horses, and will bring back to Virginia a great industry that disappeared years ago. Contrary to the local theory, however, they will not be shown at the State Fair, but will be shown on the track, for they take down rich stakes at the highest trotting meets in the country. Ulan, the king of the Billings stable, holds the record for trotting the fastest mile in the history of the turf. Mr. Billings intends to retire Ulan and use him hereafter as a saddle horse, although New York reports indicate that he will be taken to that city for an exhibition performance on the Speedway.

## POLK MILLER DIES OF HEART FAILURE AT BON AIR HOME

End Came Unexpectedly  
as Great Shock to  
His Family.

## HAD BEEN CHEERED IN EVERY STATE

For Twenty Years He Had Pictured Dearly Life in Story and Song—Was Veteran of Confederate Service and Prominently Known in Business.

Polk Miller, a well-known business man of Richmond, a veteran of the Confederate service, and for the past twenty years an entertainer of nationwide reputation, whose songs and stories of plantation life in the South have been heard in every State, died last night at 10:30 o'clock at his home in Bon Air of heart failure. He was sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Miller had been slightly indisposed for several days, but it had been considered unimportant, and his sudden death came as a great shock to his family and friends. His only son, W. Withers Miller, 1652 West Grace Street, left for Bon Air last night at 11:45 o'clock. Unsuccessful efforts were made to reach his only brother, Captain A. T. Miller, who was traveling, and whose exact location was not known.

### No Funeral Plans Announced.

Besides his son and brother, Mr. Miller is survived by two daughters—Miss Maudie and Virginia Miller—who made their home with him in Bon Air, and by one sister—Mrs. Wiley, of Blackstone. Arrangements for the funeral had not been completed last night, but it is probably that the services will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Bon Air, in which Mr. Miller was an officer, and that the interment will be made in Hollywood Cemetery. Because of the large number of Richmond friends, who desire to attend, it has been suggested that the service be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Miller was an officer before removing to Bon Air.

### End Came Suddenly.

Mr. Miller had been in his usual health until Saturday. Last Wednesday night he assisted a committee of the Chamber of Commerce in entertaining the members of the American Gas Institute at the Jefferson Hotel, and received much applause from the visitors from all sections. On Friday he was in Richmond attending to business affairs, since which time he had remained in the home. He had been complaining of a slight ailment, which was considered of small importance. Since moving his home to Bon Air he had been active in the Chamber of Commerce, and had been a member of the Chamber of Commerce in entertaining the members of the American Gas Institute at the Jefferson Hotel, and received much applause from the visitors from all sections.

### Entered the Drug Business with the

old firm of Meade & Baker. Mr. Miller opened for himself some years after the death of his father, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce in entertaining the members of the American Gas Institute at the Jefferson Hotel, and received much applause from the visitors from all sections.

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